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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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9-1-1958

## Justice (Vol. 40, Iss. 17)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 40, Iss. 17)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

# ANNOUNCE FIRST 10 ILG SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

The first ten winners of the annual ILGWU National Scholarships were announced by Pres. David Dubinsky this week. They are:

Norina Carnevale  
Judith E. Christian  
Jerome Fliegenspan

Eleanor Halper  
David Klutch  
Ethan Kogen  
Lacroix  
Piltch  
Willis Pressman  
Emile State

The award winners were se-

lected by a committee of distinguished educators on the basis of scholastic record of accomplishment and promise.

Each winner is to receive \$500 annually for four years of attendance at college.

(See story on Page 3)

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XL, No. 17

Jersey City, N. J., September 1, 1958

Price 10 Cents

## AFL-CIO Makes History at Unity House

—Pages 2, 8



This rare group portrait of the AFL-CIO Executive Council was taken Aug. 21 on the lawn at Unity House. Left to right, front row: David Dubinsky, women's garments; George Meany, AFL-CIO president; William Schnitzer, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer; Walter Ruther, automobiles. Center row: Joseph Curran, marifime; L. S. Buckmaster, rubber; L. M. Rafferty, painters; Emil Kieve, textile; James Carey, electrical, radio; Joseph Belno, commu-

ications; Jacob Potofsky, men's clothing; George Harrison, railway clerks; Harry Bates, bricklayers. Back row: Charles MacGowan, bootmakers; Joe Keenan, electrical; Richard Walsh, stage employees; Paul Phillips, papermakers; Karl Feller, brewery; Leo Minton, glass blowers; A. Philip Randolph, sleeping car porters; O. A. Knight, oil, chemical; James Suffridge, retail clerks; David McDonald, steel; Al Hayes, machinists.

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# AFL-CIO Executive Council at Unity House Meet Monts Extended Offensive Against Corruptors

By SAUL MILLER

UNITY HOUSE, PA. — The AFL-CIO Executive Council opened a new phase of its campaign to isolate and destroy all traces of corruption in the trade union movement. In a series of decisive actions at its meeting last week in the ILGWU summer resort, the council moved specifically against the corrupt leadership of the Teamsters union, barring any alliances or agreements by AFL-CIO affiliates with the expelled organization.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany underscored the drive against Teamster leadership by emphasizing that full-time salaried officers of unions expelled from the AFL-CIO are barred from holding policy-making posts in state or central labor bodies.

The Council's action — including approval of reports of its Ethical Practices Committee to conduct a formal investigation of the International Factory Workers' Union to determine if it is dominated by corrupt influences, and recommending a series of continuing clean-up steps to the International Union of Operating Engineers — came against a failure in Washington to enact legislation designed to curb abuses and corruption in labor-management relations.

## Hit 'Unholy Alliance'

Voting his disappointment at the defeat of the Kennedy-Johns labor bill, which came after the council had wired House of Representatives leaders urging passage of "this remedial legislation," the body charged that the House "did a major disservice to the public and the decent elements in the labor movement."

It accused the blame for the defeat on an "unholy alliance" of employer groups, House GOP leadership, the Teamsters and United Mine Workers.

In an additional action dealing with the general issue of corruption and abuses in labor-management relations, the council instructed Meany to send letters to the Hotel Workers, Meat Cutters and Carpenters asking for a full

report on testimony before the McClellan committee with respect to these unions.

## Council Queries

Meany told a press conference that while he had reports from the Hotel Workers and the Meat Cutters on certain actions taken by these unions after Senate committee testimony, the council was interested in a continuing and full report for its next meeting.

The council also instructed the Federation president to send a letter to Vice Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, noting his failure to answer questions on the alleged misuse of union funds before the McClellan committee and directing him to appear at the next council meeting and explain fully the situation.

Sitting as the Committee on Political Education, the council took note of vicious attacks on labor now under way in connection with the fall congressional elections and squared away for an all-out campaign.

Reports on primaries to date, COPE said, indicated that substantial victories for liberal and public-spirited candidates are possible if political activities are stepped up, especially in the area of registration.

In other actions, the council: —Created a two-man committee, whose members will be named later, to gather all pertinent material on the dispute involving the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department, the Industrial Union Department, and the Steelworkers, and report back to the next meeting of the council.

Meany said that he would work with the committee and that it would also have the assistance of AFL-CIO attorneys.

## State Merger Progress

—Heard a report from Meany that arrangements for state mergers were complete in all unnamed states except New York and New Jersey where, he said, agreements to merge should be completed in a "few weeks."

—Listened to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles warn that indirect aggression is a major threat to world peace and praise labor for its struggle against Communist attempts to stamp out democratic freedoms.

—Named Lawrence M. Raftery, president of the Painters Union, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the council to replace James C. Petrioli, former president of the American Federation of Musicians who resigned.

—Issued a charter to the National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, a union of about 5,000 members employed by the postal system. The new charter brings to 129 the number of AFL-CIO affiliates.

—Approved a statement on civil rights, urging that "denial of the law and denial of rights guaranteed by the Constitution be dealt with as subversion by the federal authorities."

—Heard Labor Secretary Mitchell discuss the status of labor-management legislation.

—Adopted a report on the national economy calling for higher wages, a check on rising prices, overhauling the federal tax structure and increased spending by consumers and the government.

## Papal Audience



Pope Pius XII granted private audience to group of ILGWU members from Montreal, Canada, who recently completed 37-day tour of Europe. Immediately to the right of the Pope are Ralph Dell'Aniello, who spoke with him in Italian, and Yvette Charpentier, Montreal education director for the union, who arranged the tour.

## WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

## Some Runs Registered On Capital Scoreboard

WASHINGTON: The 80th Congress did not adjourn until the dawn's early light but Capitol Hill on Sunday morning, Aug. 31. After a second session lasting nearly eight months, the Democratic majority in House and Senate succeeded in working up a huge budget of legislation which often went beyond what the White House wanted.

For the third time in a row, President Eisenhower had to learn how to work with a Democratic Congress—and this last 12 months under very difficult conditions: Soviet Russia made us look bad and backward by launching its satellite before we did, and the economic recession, with a rip-tide of unemployment, raised an ugly image of insecurity in many sections of the country.

The session was marked by two rather important, historic pieces of legislation: a civil rights measure was passed in 1957 — less comprehensive than many Northerners and Westerners wished, but regarded as going too far by many Southerners. This was the first enactment in this field since the 1870's.

Then, of course, Alaska was admitted as the 49th state. This not only gave a large section of the country a sentimental bang, but it adds two Senators who may now exercise a strategic influence on the control of the Senate.

The margins of control are very narrow; specifically, remember this Congress failed to change the famous Senate Rule 22. This permits almost unlimited debate, because it requires two-thirds of the Senate—44 this year—to force a bill to a vote.

Now next January, with two more votes on the "liberal" side, liberal Democrats and some "modern" Republicans could be in a strong position to change the rule.

In the field of education, the Congress passed a \$900 million measure which did not go as far as many wished, but at least it was an important step in the acceptance of federal responsibility in this all-important sector. What triggered the action was the Soviet spatnik—but whatever the immediate cause, this was long overdue—and must be regarded as the first stage in a more embracing program.

While some "emergency" highway and housing legislation was passed—over the reluctant signature of President Eisenhower—a more important bill, on another housing program, was knocked off after clearing the hurdle of the Southern Democratic-Republican coalition in the House Rules Committee. The White House, reporters noted, was not shedding tears—because the liberal bill went further than the thought be wanted.

An area development bill was passed to aid "depressed areas"—although the bill fell below the periscope line called for by Democratic Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois and Republican Senator Fred Payson of Maine, joint sponsors of the Senate bill.

This report is only a snapshot of Congressional action. But the general consensus here seems to be that the 80th Congress was definitely a "did-something" Congress, with clear overtones of the New Deal.

## 2,700 Mark 25th Anniversary of '42'

In the fall of 1932, literally a handful of garment workers, spurred on by Joseph Tuvin, met at Stay-Venue Casino in New York to found Ladies' Neckwear Local 142 of the ILGWU.

Several previous attempts to establish an organization had failed; this time, the workers' determination, bolstered by the promise of Franklin D. Roosevelt's emerging New Deal, took hold: the local was born—one of the nation's "hard-hats" brought to life during that period.

Last Saturday morning, 2,700 members of Local 142 and their families left Manhattan in a caravan of 32 buses for Hyde Park to celebrate, at the shrine of FDR, the 25th anniversary of their local's founding.

At the Vanderbilt mansion, adjoining the Roosevelt home site, they ate, drank and heard speakers recount the impressive gains achieved for members of the local during the quarter of a century under the leadership of Manager Tuvin.

Those who greeted the huge outpouring included ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 142; Anita Wenger, Local 142 business agent, who chaired the gathering; James Quinn, secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council; Jack Leibson, local president; George Marlin, who led a delegation of the employees' association; William Wolpert, United Hebrew Trades; Harry Arvut, United Labor Department; and Lillian Unger, Board of Trade.



At wreath ceremony at FDR's grave are (left to right) Local 142 Manager Joseph Tuvin, Luigi Antonini, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Especially moving were remarks by pioneer unionist Catherine Berne and seamstress Ramona Rivera, after which a committee of workers presented Tuvin with a silver cup in commemoration of the occasion.

After the meeting program, the entire assemblage was transported

to the Roosevelt home grounds, where the celebrants toured the house of FDR and were greeted in person by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, his widow.

Concluding the day's events was a wreath-laying ceremony at the grave of FDR by Tuvin, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Luigi Antonini.



# EOT Knit Drive Surmounts Murders of Phonies in Jersey

In carrying its all-out knitgoods organizing drive into additional areas of New Jersey, the Eastern Out-of-Town Department last week had to contend not only with bitter employer resistance, but also with the interference of a curious assortment of "rival unions," including one of garbage collectors and several phony outfits with unseemly connections.

Despite these added obstacles, the drive is continuing to shake up recruits to the ILGWU banner, with unionization of Kent Knitting Mills of Jersey City marking the sixth victory in the EOT's two-month-old campaign, reports General Manager Edward Kramer.

At Kent, a five-year holdout, the attempt to head-off the ILGWU took the form of employer-inspired efforts to tie the workers to a fake "union" which has been operating under various names, including "United Trades Union," "Interstate Industrial Labor Guild," and "International Industrial Workers Union."

## Backfires on Boss

There, the floodside walk-out—the move to sign application cards for the phony group or else they would be fired. However, this merely backfired on the boss, as most of the workers remained loyal to the ILGWU—pressure and, instead, turned all the more to the ILGWU. All Kent workers responded to the ILGWU picket line set up at the plant, and at a meeting in a nearby hotel, voted unanimously to "strike for recognition of a genuine union—the ILGWU."

After hearing talks of EOT Education Director Saul Nemeschroth and Local 148 Business Agent Daniel Kamikar, the workers elected a strike committee.

## Victory in 5 Days

The solid solidarity shown by the Kent workers from the first day of the strike resulted in victory on the walkout's fifth day, and a settlement with the firm was reached by the workers' negotiation committee, led by Kramer and Peter DeLefens, New Jersey organizing director.

During the five-day strike, Kent workers had scheduled for picket duty at their own shop helped distribute ILGWU literature at other non-union knitgoods holdouts in the area, and some helped fellow strikers picket at the Weber Co. in North Bergen.

Gains won for the workers through the union contract signed with the Kent Co. include a pay increase of 20 cents an hour, to be attained in two steps during the life of the three-year agreement; boosts in minimum rates for all crafts; 4½ guaranteed paid vacations for all workers; time and one-half pay after daily regular hours and health, welfare and retirement fund contributions.

## Strike of Weber

At the Weber Knit Co. in Butler and North Bergen, the EOT was beginning to gather steam when a "Local 948" representing garbage collectors in North Bergen showed up when the workers walked out on strike to win recognition for the ILGWU. The boss used up their determination with strong picket line, bolstered by active members of Local 148.

On Aug. 22, the garbage collectors and sanitation workers scheduled a meeting for the workers of both Weber plants at the large ballroom of the Alexander Hotel in Paterson, N.J. Only a handful of workers attended.

However, more than 100 ILGWU

including striking workers from the North Bergen plant, demonstrated outside. Their ranks were swelled by members of Clink Out-of-Town Local 104 of Paterson and EOT Local 148 of Passaic. COT staffers John Prada and Howard Silverman rallied local cloakmakers to the aid of their fellow garment workers.

Of the few Weber workers who turned out to the garbage gathering, a number later joined the ILGWU because they found they could not get straight answers to their questions from the garbage collectors' representatives.

On Aug. 25, most of the knitters and many production workers at Weber's Butler plant walked out in response to the ILGWU's call.

There had been misinformation that North Bergen workers had signed with the garbage group, and were therefore surprised to see a large delegation of North Bergen workers carrying ILGWU banners.

## Anti-Strike Arsenal



Peaceful pickets of EOT knitgoods organizing drive were met by gun-toting deputy sheriffs at Valley Knitting Mills in Wanque, N. J., who loaded up from arsenal-on-wheels (left). At right, officer of the law tries some intimidation tactics on EOT staffer Art Appel at Weber Co. plant in North Bergen. Despite all obstacles, campaign continues to advance.

# Fire Troopers Start At 62' Rally Sept. 4

The first ILGWU fire wardens rally is scheduled to be held at the Roosevelt Auditorium in New York City on Sept. 4. The meeting, called by Undergarment Workers' and Commissioner Edward F. Cavanagh Jr. The aim is to ensure that each garment

shop has at least one person trained in the elements of emergency action and able to check safety points in the shop.

Children's Dressmakers' Local 91 will hold its rally on Sept. 11 at the Roosevelt Auditorium and other locals will be scheduling meetings for September also.

The first meetings have been

planned with locals having shops in the area of the city that lies below 14th St. This includes many old buildings, and is a section in which fires are frequent and the Fire Department itself has suffered casualties.

The procedure for those meetings will be for a spokesman of the Fire Department to describe the essentials of shop safety. This will be done in connection with a simple questionnaire the fire wardens will use to check the safety of the shop. One having checked the dozen points, the fire warden will either drop the self-mailing form into a mail box or turn it in at any Fire House.

Each fire warden will also be given a large wand emblem to

be hung over his or her place of work in the shop, so that any worker may know where to look for the fire warden in case of emergency. He or she will also receive a cloth badge to be placed on sleeve or shirt for purposes of identification.

Commissioner Cavanagh will be the major guest speaker at the first meeting, and will attend a number of subsequent rallies. Other city officials have also been invited to attend.

The number of youths reaching working age will increase in 2 or 3 years—the result of a "baby boom" in the years following America's entry into World War II.

# Step Up Canadian Organizing Tempo

With some 3,000 new members signed up during the 1957-58 phase of the cross-Canada organizing campaign, the union has moved to redouble its efforts in the coming year, in the face of stiff employer resistance aided by unfair laws in many provinces.

To expand the drive to complete organization of the women's garment industry, especially in Montreal and Toronto, the Canadian unionizing fund will be boosted to \$200,000, according to Vice President Shasne.

He said the 1958-59 phase of the campaign will be financed jointly by Canadian ILGWU locals and the union's General Office. Each Canadian local will contribute \$1 per member a month, for the next three months with the total to be matched by the ILGWU.

The ILG's stepped-up organization plans were mapped out at a meeting of Canadian union leaders in Montreal. Present besides Shasne were Sam Kramman and Joe Mack of Toronto, Basilford MacNeil of Winnipeg, director of the Canada-wide drive, and Maurice Manel, Wycle Charpentier, Sam Liberman, St. Bonaventur and Dave Goodman of Montreal.

## Defied Intimidation

In a statement issued after the meeting, Shasne said the union gains during the past year had been achieved "in the face of intimidation and harassment of workers."



by anti-union employers across Canada.

These employers conducted vicious campaigns against their workers with the assistance of laws designed to frustrate the workers' economic rights to joining to a union of their choice," he declared.

Shasne was particularly critical of the manner in which the Quebec Labor Relations Board interpreted the province's labor laws. He charged employers had evaded "union influence" on the board in an effort to turn the government agency into a "tool of management."

The Montreal session took another step designed to give impetus to organizing in the garment industry—the women's wear industry by calling a meeting of the Canadian organizing committee to discuss inauguration of the union label campaign in Canada on Jan. 1, 1959.

The meeting, which will take place in Toronto next month, will determine plans for implementing union label clauses in contracts with manufacturers in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

The drive, to be coordinated with the union label campaign in the United States, will affect the cloak and suit industry in Montreal as well as the cloak and suit, dress, and sportswear markets elsewhere in Canada.

## Aid Worthy Causes

Montreal dressmakers and cloakmakers have voted contributions in excess of \$10,000 to various organizations as part of the amounts distributed annually by Montreal ILGWU members for various worthy causes. Last year, a total of \$27,000 was donated.

Latest contributions include aid to the ILGWU hospital in Berthel, Israel; to Paul-Emile Cardinal Levesque for distribution to Roman Catholic charities in Montreal; to the Montreal Cultural Center now under development; to the International Solidarity Fund of the Canadian Labor Congress for the ICGTU organization drive in under-developed countries; and to the Human Rights Committee of the Canadian Labor Congress.

## Cloak Finishers Meeting At Diplomat on Sept. 10

New York cloak finishers, members of Local 41, will hold their first membership meeting of the fall season on Wednesday, Sept. 10, which will take place at Hotel Diplomat, 140 West 42nd St. Local Manager Harry Ploher will give a full report on the industrial situation and other matters of vital union interest.

# JUSTICE

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## Demonstrating Against Dress Holdouts



Thousands of dressmakers joined mass picket line last week in front of Manhattan premises of 11 jobbers whose contracting shops in Pennsylvania and other eastern states are still raising union standards months after general strike settlement by rest of the industry.

## Mammoth Lines Picket Diehard Dress Jobbers

New York City's bustling garment center on Aug. 26 witnessed scenes reminiscent of the recent dress general strike as thousands of union dressmakers massed in picket lines against diehard, non-union jobbers whom the union has been striking since last March.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint

Bored and that the mass picket lines mark the beginning of a stepped-up and far-ranging drive to bring the jobbers back under union contract.

The 11 jobbers involved, all of whom were under contract with the union until last March, have been operating on a non-union basis since then. Zimmerman said that the beginning of the new drive coincided with the beginning of a new season. "You can't organize a firm when there is no work in the shops," he commented.

## Mass Picketing

The mass picket lines clogged the sidewalks in front of 1369 and 1373 Broadway and 482 and 501 Seventh Ave., and jammed the entire north side of 39th St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves., where the struck jobbers are located.

At second trucks blared out the union message, long lines of pickets, carrying hundreds of placards, moved back and forth in front of the buildings. "WHAT'S GOOD FOR THE MANY IS GOOD FOR THE FEW," one placard declared.

The big picket lines caused much excitement in the garment center. "What's this, another general strike?" one passer-by asked. A man who identified himself as a buyer pointed to a placard reading "PLEASE DON'T PATRONIZE" (the struck firms), said, "I've been

avoiding those fellows, anyway. What makes them think they're better than the rest of the people in this industry?"

## "Only the Beginning"

Zimmerman said, "No matter how much or how long it takes, we are determined to win. In the past several weeks, we have stretched our picket lines from Vermont to Alabama in proceeding against these firms. But this is only the beginning."

"We fought long and hard in this industry to eliminate the sweatshop and to establish the rule of decency. We don't intend to let this progress be wiped out," he said.

Zimmerman expressed his appreciation for the cooperation of the Dress Joint Board staff, shop chairmen and union members in organizing the mass picketing. "This is the kind of teamwork that produces victory," he said.

## Strikers' Appeal

The New York action of the 11 jobbers are used mainly as show-rooms and sample rooms — production is done in contracting shops scattered all across the eastern part of the country — and leaflets handed out by pickets appealed to buyers and others entering the building to "PUT YOURSELVES IN OUR PLACE."

"We have been on strike for more

than 100 days," the leaflets said. "All we want is what the dress industry as a whole is paying its workers."

## "But our employers refuse."

"Over 2,000 dress firms in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island have signed our union agreement."

## "But our employers refuse."

"Some of us live in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre — depressed mining communities in Pennsylvania. Many of us have husbands out of work. Many of us are the sole support of our families. We want to go back to our jobs under the conditions prevailing in the rest of the dress industry."

## "But our employers refuse."

The leaflet was signed by the union's striking members.

In other phases of the drive, the union began sending active members out to talk with employees of non-union dress firms in New York. The union is also distributing posters to shops throughout the New York metropolitan area asking for information on where work is being produced for the 11 jobbers. The posters are headed, "WANTED," and after asking for information, says, "Remember that these non-union jobbers are trying to bring back sweatshop conditions to our industry."

## Maryland Pacts Net Higher Pay for 200

Close to 200 workers in three Maryland apparel shops won wage increases, a seven-hour workday and other significant gains as the result of newly negotiated agreements, reports Vice Pres. Angela Bambace, manager of the Upper South Department.

At Rose Garment Co. in Hagerstown, the improvement came via a first union contract with this newly established dress firm.

This three-year pact includes provisions to be achieved in two steps for a seven-hour workday, with time and one-half pay after that; six paid holidays; health, welfare and retirement benefits; union shop; half-day's call-in pay, and grievance procedures.

Price rates will be upped to yield averages of at least \$135 an hour, with guaranteed minimums of \$115 an hour for piece workers, \$42 a week for time workers and \$120 an hour for pressers.

Currently employing about 80 workers, Rose Garment expects to expand to more than 100 in the near future. The shop's workers have joined Hagerstown Local 426, Shirley Adkins is business agent.

## Sallisbury Roles

Wage increases figured prominently also in a contract renewal covering more than 100 ILGWU workers for Kerebell and Delmar Manufacturing Companies in Salisbury and Snow Hill.

Under this three-year agreement for their jointly-owned shops, producing children's wear and blouses, the gains to be put into effect in two steps, provide:

—Increase of 5 per cent for Sallisbury piece workers and 10 per cent for Snow Hill, bringing up to 15 per cent the amount to be added to piece workers' weekly earnings at both plants; raise of \$2 a week for cutters.

—Time and one-half pay after seven hours; time workers to receive 40 hours pay for 35 hours work.

—Guaranteed plant minimums of \$15 an hour, an increase of 10 cents; piece rates set to yield average worker at least \$135 an hour, a rise of 15 cents.

—Second week's vacation pay for workers employed five or more years; additional paid holiday for Snow Hill workers for a total of four. (Sallisbury workers already have six paid holidays.)

A third factory in the chain, located in Laurel, Del., is expected

to join union rosters shortly. Ben Kintner is business agent serving these plants.

Company threats, combined with anti-union newspaper propaganda, turned the tide against the union in a recent representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board at the Spencer Manufacturing Co. in Spencer, West Virginia.

Prior to the voting, the workers were bombarded with anti-union harangues that included company-spread rumors that "the firm would move away in the event the union won, an imported pamphlet that played up fears of violence in strikes; "vote no" editorials in the town's paper; a report that the country's business community was opposed to unionization on grounds it "would drive business out of town."

## PLOTKIN TO SURVEY GARMENT UNIONIZING OUTLOOK IN HAWAII

Abraham Plotkin, veteran ILGWU organizer, has emerged from retirement again to undertake a survey of organizing possibilities among garment workers in Hawaii, the General Office has announced.

Plotkin has left for Honolulu, where he will set up a temporary office. The ILGWU embassy has behind him a long record of service to the garment workers. After a period of activity in Los Angeles, he became a general organizer for the Midwest Region in 1934, and headed up many strikes and organizing efforts during the years of the union's revival and growth.

For many years, he also served as Chicago's director of miscellaneous locals, until his first retirement in December 1953. However, unable to keep away from the activities that were his life's work, he came back in February 1954 to direct a concentrated organizing campaign in the Miami area.

## N'East Sets Free Salk Shots For 7,000 Fall River ILGers

More than 7,000 ILGers in the Fall River, Mass., area were vaccinated last month that they are eligible for Salk anti-polio injections, free of charge, as part of the union's program of service to its members, reports Vice Pres. David Gindgold, Northeast Department director.

District Manager Daniel J. McCarthy announced the union offer following an appeal to the public from health officials urging everyone under 40 to take the vaccine.

Plans are also being made, Gindgold says, to extend the program to the entire Northeast-Department district, including New Bedford, Taunton and parts of Rhode Island. Inoculations in the Fall River area are being given under the supervision of Mrs. Patricia Poole, administrative nurse at the union health center.

Commenting editorially on this announcement, a local newspaper, The Fall River Herald News, noted that the ILGWU "has pioneered in making educational and cultural facilities available to its members. It has viewed union functions as incomplete when they were confined to wage negotiations and working conditions. As a result, the ILGWU has always been respected for its willingness to help its members toward a fuller life in every way."

The press program," concluded the Herald News editorial, "is a case of the ILGWU drawing the community's attention to the community for making Salk vaccine available to its members. This is a case of union activity working for the public benefit."

# The Right to Work for 2¢ an hour

THAT'S WHAT SO-CALLED "RIGHT-TO-WORK" LAWS—aimed at outlawing the union shop—have meant for workers in the 18 states that have put them on the books.

Proof?

For the 30 states that do not have such laws, the average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries last year came to \$2.12. For the 18 right-to-work states, however, the average came to only \$1.86. The difference: 26 cents an hour.

And these figures are not just pulled out of the air by unions: they're from the government's Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Thus, one of the major "rights" that workers in right-to-work states "enjoy" is the right to earn substantially less than their fellow Americans in the states not "blessed" with this union-wrecking law.

In fact, the poorest living conditions in the country are to be found in "right-to-work" states. In 1956, per capita personal income was \$964 in Mississippi, \$1,088 in Arkansas and \$1,133 in South Carolina, compared with \$1,940 for the nation as a whole. And living standards in these and most other "right-to-work" states would be even lower had it not been for the efforts of the trade unions in getting Congress to raise the federal minimum wage in 1956.

NOW, ANTI-LABOR FORCES, spearheaded by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, are spending millions in all-out attempts to foist the same laws on more states.

This November, proposals for "right-to-work" laws will appear on the ballots of five states—Ohio, California, Kansas, Colorado and Washington. In Ohio alone, to get enough signatures to place the anti-union-shop proposition on the ballot, Big Business leaders themselves admit to having spent at least a quarter of a million dollars; actually, the cost was closer to half a million. Approximately 58 cents was spent on getting each signature, it has been estimated, plus additional processing expenses.

Until last year, union-busting "right-to-work" laws were confined primarily to agricultural states that already were in the lower-wage brackets. Then, in 1957, Indiana became the first industrial state to pass such a law. This year, anti-labor forces are hoping to extend this pro-sweatshop legislation to additional areas where millions of organized workers live, as the first step to a merciless attack on their living standards.

WHY THE BIG-BUSINESS DRIVE FOR STATE "RIGHT-TO-WORK" LAWS? Because the federal law—yes, even the Taft-Hartley Act—says it's okay for unions and employers to sign contracts providing for a union shop. But—and here's the catch—it also says, under Section 14(b), that the individual states may pass anti-labor measures that go beyond Taft-Hartley, and may bar all forms of union security, including the union shop and maintenance of membership.

Having failed to accomplish their purpose completely on the federal level, bosses who have dreamed of smashing the union pressed way down on the gas pedal when this "green light" was flashed, speeding for action on the state level.

Thus, anti-labor bosses who couldn't get in with their open-shop plans through the front door of the federal government, now are sneaking in through the back door of the states in their attack on the union shop, under which organized workers act together through their union to safeguard their wage and work standards, their health and welfare benefits, their job security.

SIGNIFICANTLY, EVEN THE LATE SENATOR TAFT, one of the authors of the Taft-Hartley Act, took a clear stand against outlawing the union shop. Said Taft, on May 9, 1947, "I think it would be a mistake to go to the extreme of absolutely outlawing a contract which provides for a union shop, requiring all employees to join the union, if that arrangement meets with the approval of the employer and meets with the approval of a majority of the employees and is embodied in a written contract."

One of the most devastating demolitions of the phony "right-to-work" arguments is the fact that the overwhelming majority of workers have demonstrated again and again, that they are opposed to the open shop and actively favor the union shop. For four years—from 1947 to 1951—the U. S. government conducted secret-ballot elections to find out if working people approved union security provisions in agreements.

In 97 per cent of the 46,119 elections held, a tremendous majority voted to uphold the union shops. In the garment industry, about 98 per cent of the

workers gave their votes to the union shop in such balloting. Finally, Senator Taft sponsored repeal of that section of the Taft-Hartley Act calling for such elections, on the grounds that they were a waste of government money, since they only proved the obvious fact that workers strongly backed the union shop.

The point to remember is that the so-called "right-to-work" law actually takes away the rights of workers to have a union shop, in instances where the majority of workers themselves want it and where the employer has agreed to a union security clause in the contract.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A STATE PASSES A "RIGHT-TO-WORK" LAW? For one thing, not only are low wage levels kept low, but the way is wide open for employer attempts to slash pay standards. For instance, during the war, grocery clerks in both Reno, Nevada and Redding, California were placed on \$35 a week wage scale by the War Labor Board. In 1952, Nevada passed a "right-to-work" law, and now only a part of the clerks in Reno are represented by a union.

The results: In the California city, the hourly wage for grocery clerks, is \$2.25; in Reno—\$1.81. Weekly hours are 40 in Redding, but 44 in Reno. Redding clerks have pension and welfare coverage—but not these in Reno.

And in Arizona, wage scales for restaurant cooks were \$7-\$8 a day in 1947, just before the state passed an open-shop law. Today, hotel and restaurant unions have either dissolved or become very weak—and wage scales for cooks have reached the depression-year's level of \$1.50 a day plus room and board.

Of course, the best way to depress workers' wages is to get rid of the union. This is one "right" that the "right-to-work" law looks out for; of the 13 states in which less than 20 per cent of the workers are organized, ten have the compulsory open shop.

Another "right" that a "right-to-work" law guarantees is the right of workers to lose their jobs. One of the favorite arguments of "right-to-work" supporters has been that the law against the union shop is attractive to industry. Yet, in Indiana, the first industrial state to adopt an open-shop law, industry actually is leaving the state.

In Fort Wayne, the state's industrial center, four plants have closed down within the past few months alone, while three plants in other industrial towns also have shut down. Thus, not only do "right-to-work" laws not attract new industries, they can't even keep old ones from closing.

BIG-BUSINESS LABOR-HATERS ARE FOR "RIGHT-TO-WORK" LAWS: WHO'S AGAINST? Union members, of course, but also nationally prominent figures from all walks of life. Leading spokesmen of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religions have been outspoken in their opposition; President Eisenhower has said, "America wants no law licensing union-busting"; former President Harry Truman; former Republican Presidential candidate Al Landon, Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, are against such laws.

Recently, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of FDR, and former Senator Herbert H. Lehman formed a national committee to fight against "right-to-work" laws. "The fact is that these laws do not guarantee any right to work," they declared. "They are clearly and solely aimed at weakening the trade union movement and thus weakening the basic economy of the United States, which is built upon mass consuming power. These laws are openly disruptive of mature, sound collective bargaining . . . They are clearly injurious to industrial peace."

Despite the well-heeled campaigns conducted unceasingly by Big Business, vigorous efforts by organized labor and its friends have succeeded, in recent years, in holding back these onslaughts in many states. Last year, they beat back open-shop offensives in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wyoming. In addition, "right-to-work" laws that had been on the books of Louisiana, Maine and New Hampshire have been repealed.

But the union-wreckers never rest, never let up in their efforts to smash the unions; they've succeeded in getting open-shop proposals on ballots in the five states mentioned previously, and are trying to do the same in other areas.

They have lots of money—but you have lots of votes, if you use them! If you live in a state where a "right-to-work" bill will be on the ballot this November (Ohio, California, Kansas, Colorado and Washington), make sure that you and your family and friends are registered to vote—and that you get out and vote against these dangerous bills. In all states—be on guard against any attempt to slip a phony "right-to-work" law ever. Remember, it's your pay check that's at stake!



# ... ur less



## The right to work without job security.

Where unions are hampered or smashed, the worker's right to the job evaporates. Without the union to protect the worker, the boss can easily find ways and means for discharging the worker who makes trouble by asking for more.

## The right to work without collective bargaining.

Phony state "right-to-work" laws ban the union shop. The bargaining strength of workers is weakened. Where the strength of union organization is undermined, workers are reduced, in the end, to depending on their individual strength which is exactly what an anti-labor boss wants.

## The right to work without health and welfare benefits.

Health and welfare benefits have been won by workers only in comparatively recent times. In the more remote past, bosses took better care of their machines than of their workers who gave life and strength and skill to make the bosses' profits but ended up old or sick on the scrap pile. Unions put an end to that. An end to unions could bring it back.

## The right to work without a higher standard of living.

Workers have won higher wages and have cut the length of their work day and work week by joining together in unions through which they pool their individual strength. Only in this way have they been able to make this nation's standard of living the highest in the world. Phony "right-to-work" laws are aimed at pulling the props out from under better living.

## The right to work without industrial democracy.

For decades the shop and the mill were anti-democratic islands in the ocean of American freedom. Within their walls, democracy was lost for the duration of the work day. The boss dictated the conditions of work and the amount of pay and workers accepted or starved—until the unions were formed and won the collective bargaining rights that made the factory and the workshop part of democratic U.S.A.

## The right to work without hope.

Most "right-to-work" states have suffered serious losses in population. Whenever they can, workers desert them for other states where they can make a decent living. These anti-union laws condemn multitudes of workers to low wages which in turn burdens merchants and drains state economies. The genuine right to work as free Americans and at the level of an American standard of living can be achieved only where the democratic rights of unions remain unhampered.



# LABOR TAKES ITS STAND

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, during its meeting at Unity House, issued a series of major policy statements. On this page are excerpts from five of these.

## Kennedy-Ives Bill

THE Administration, having killed the Kennedy-Ives Bill, now suggests through President Eisenhower that there is still time to pass a labor bill at this session of the Congress.

This is political expediency of the most obvious character. The Congress is virtually on the day of adjournment. There was one opportunity to send a labor-management reform bill; this was on Monday in the House of Representatives. This opportunity was lost because the Administration, in alliance with reactionary businessmen and the corrupt Teamsters, killed the measure.

The altered reasons given by the President for this politically inspired action do not stand the test of common sense.

The President said the Kennedy-Ives Bill is not perfect. Of course it isn't. Hardly any bill passed by the Congress is. But the Kennedy-Ives Bill is the best that could be obtained if there was any bill at all to be enacted by this Congress. Every day the President signs bills that neither he nor we consider perfect.

The President says the bill weakens Taft-Hartley. This is misleading since the Taft-Hartley amendments in the Kennedy-Ives Bill have virtually all been endorsed by the President to campaign speeches and recommendations to the Congress.

The President's excuse that there is still time in this Congress to pass a labor-management reform bill is an obvious attempt to preserve a political issue rather than genuinely to seek legislative reform. We are confident that the American public will not be deceived by such maneuvering.

## No Teamster Ties

THE constitution of the AFL-CIO states that one of the guiding principles of our organization is "to protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences" and from the undermining efforts of all who are opposed to the basic principles of democracy as a way of life, both inside and outside of the trade union movement. This provision was also a basic principle embodied in the merger agreement between the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, which agreement is in itself an integral part of our constitution.

The constitution, in addition, expressly enjoin affiliates of the federation from giving recognition to any organization which has been suspended or expelled from the AFL-CIO for violation of the constitution.

In keeping with these constitutional declarations, the AFL-CIO has, through the use of the democratic procedures laid down in its constitution, expelled certain unions as being under corrupt domination. One of these unions is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which has been shown to be under a leadership which is corrupt to a degree that goes far beyond anything which might have been contemplated when our constitution was promulgated and adopted in December 1955.

The question which now confronts this Executive Council is the fact that there are in existence alliances or agreements between AFL-CIO affiliates and the ex-

pelled and corruptly-dominated International Brotherhood of Teamsters. In addition, there have been publicly proposed for further alliances between this corruptly dominated organization and other affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

It is quite clear that the maintenance of an agreement between a corruptly dominated labor organization and an AFL-CIO affiliate which is of such a nature as to add to the prestige of the corrupt leadership, or would be of assistance to the leadership to retain control or lessen the desire of union members to rid themselves of such corrupt leadership, is in direct contradiction to both the spirit and the letter of our constitution.

It is obvious that if agreements of this nature are to be permitted to exist without action on the part of the AFL-CIO, that we are not doing our part "to protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences." If this disaffiliation from the AFL-CIO because of corrupt influences is to be of a token nature and disaffiliated unions are to be treated by some of the affiliates as if they were still affiliated to the AFL-CIO, the high standards of honesty, integrity and trade union responsibility promulgated by our constitution become mere empty phrases and constitute a fraud on all workers who look to a clean and decent trade union for the improvement of their standards and conditions.

Obviously, there are situations which arise in the day-to-day relationships between various workers which would call for understanding and cooperation based on elementary trade union principles between these workers at the local level. The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO has no desire to interfere with such relationships or understandings.

We do not believe that the general membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is corrupt. We do not believe that all of the local leadership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is corrupt, but we do know that it has been proven beyond any possibility of doubt that the top leadership of this International Union was and continues to be corrupt.

Therefore, this Executive Council declares it to be the policy of the AFL-CIO that any alliance or agreement, formal or informal, between an affiliate of the AFL-CIO and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters be cancelled. Further, that this above-stated principle applies to any proposals for new alliances or agreements between the corrupt leadership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and any AFL-CIO affiliate.

## The Nation's Economy

ALTHOUGH some lines of economic activity have begun to pick up and possibly a general upturn may start after the summer lull, 6 per cent or more of the labor force will still be jobless 12 to 18 months from now. This bleak outlook for job opportunities is borne out by the forecasts of most economists and business leaders that the pre-lum volume of economic activities will not be reached before the second half of 1959. It would mean a higher level of unemployment a year or more from now, than at any time in the post-war period, except during recessions.

Joblessness will remain a serious national problem, despite the apparent leveling-off of economic activities. Over 25 per cent of the nation's industrial capacity is still idle, and in July, there were 5.3 million unemployed—7.3 per cent of the labor force.

We cannot be smug or complacent in the face of continuing large-scale unemployment. We cannot permit ourselves to be deceived into believing that the possibility of slowly increasing output and rapidly rising

profits will quickly produce full employment. No rapid reduction in the number of unemployed is expected, on the basis of current trends.

We must look, instead, to our national economic policies to achieve full employment as quickly as possible. With business investment in new plants and equipment continuing to fall, the major impetus for a rapid achievement of full employment must come from consumers and government.

Businessmen's sagging outlays for new plants and equipment will be stimulated only when the demand for goods and services is once again established. Consumer buying power, which is less than it was 18 months ago, must be raised substantially. Government spending must also be raised to meet the public welfare needs of a growing population.

These increases in expenditures are essential if full employment, production and purchasing power are to be restored. Our economy must grow and expand. It cannot remain stationary.

## Middle East Crisis

THE Executive Council welcomes President Eisenhower's historic address before the Special Session of the Twelfth General Assembly of the United Nations emphasizing social and economic reconstruction and improvement of the living standards in the Middle East.

However, this great goal cannot be attained without (a) simultaneous just and peaceful settlement of the acute political issues confronting this region and (b) inclusion of all its peoples—Ethiopian, Egyptians, Israelis, and Sudanese, as well as all the Arab peoples—in the various developments to be undertaken for the rebuilding of this pivotal area.

Accordingly, the Executive Council makes the following proposals for ending the crisis and promoting peace, freedom and social progress in this vital region:

1. The UN should seek a solution of the problems in this area in compliance with the following five principles enunciated by Prime Minister Nehru in April 1955: mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and peaceful relations.

2. To achieve this goal, the UN should establish a Commission to Preserve Peace in the Middle East. It should be empowered to: (a) survey the national defense needs of each country and recommend the military establishments required for its national security; (b) inspect periodically these establishments with a view to

assuring their continued defensive character.

3. Under UN direction, there should be called a conference of the various Middle East governments for resolving their disputes and difficulties and transforming the present Arab-Israeli armistice into a treaty of permanent peace.

4. The Economic and Social Council of the UN, the appropriate UN agencies, including the ILO, together with the various governments concerned, should prepare a program for improving the living standards and well-being of the peoples in this region through increasing their agricultural and industrial efficiency, raising their purchasing power, and assuring them an equitable share in the benefits accruing from the development of the great natural resources [oil] of the Middle East.

5. Until such time as the UN adopts aforementioned or similar measures to ensure peace and national security in the Middle East, we urge our government and allies to provide Ethiopia, Israel, Sudan, and other countries pledged to non-aggression with sufficient arms to enable them to defend their territorial integrity and maintain their national independence.

6. The foreign troops now stationed in Lebanon and Jordan should be withdrawn, upon call by the legally constituted governments or as soon as the UN takes the above or similar measures to ensure national security and peace in the Middle East.

## Civil Rights

OUR own civil rights program against discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin, is making good progress. It is being strengthened by the recent establishment of civil rights committees in an additional number of our national, state and city affiliates.

But much more remains to be done. We call on all affiliates to continue to expand their commitment to the AFL-CIO civil rights policy and to set up effective civil rights machinery to further and intensify labor's anti-discrimination drive.

Union-organized contracts with employers, containing non-discrimination clauses, have proved to be the only effective comprehensive means of assuring equal opportunity in employment on our industrial scene.

Organized management has utterly failed to rise to the challenge in the civil rights field and to provide the needed leadership in assuring equal opportunity in employment. Not a single manufacturer or trade association in the country has come forward with a civil rights policy or program directed against discrimination. Labor looks to employer organizations to do their part in eliminating discrimination from American industry.

The recent threat that Negro anti-management has been spreading race hate and relying on racial prejudice in its effort to destroy trade union organizations. This is an unfair labor practice and should be treated as such by the labor movement.

The AFL-CIO calls on every trade unionist to give vigorous support to labor's historic drive for equal opportunity for every American in every field of life. It is our purpose to maintain labor's leadership in translating equality and justice for all into living reality throughout America's industrial scene.

# At Unity House

Labor history, once again, was made by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at Unity House, the ILGWU summer resort in the Pocones during the week of Aug. 17. "Unity House, its meeting place at Forest Park, Pa., well described the occasion," said The N. Y. Times editorially. Top leaders of the AFL-CIO began to arrive late Sunday afternoon, many with their families. A small army of newspaper reporters and several television and radio crews also descended by bus and car. Two members of President Eisenhower's Cabinet addressed the council. Secretary of State Dulles arrived for a 2-hour visit on Tuesday. He toured the grounds, as did also Labor Secretary Mitchell, who arrived the next day. In a letter to Pres. Dubinsky, Secretary Dulles said, "Thank you very much for a most enjoyable lunch on Tuesday. It was indeed a pleasure to talk with you and your associates, and to see Unity House. It is indeed a magnificent setting, and one of which you are justly proud. Indeed, I have seldom enjoyed such perfect hospitality and good food."



Political COPE meeting was held in Unity's table tennis building.



Civil Rights Committee, Charles Zimmerman presiding, met in Philadelphia Building.



AFL-CIO Pres. Meany and Labor Secretary Mitchell meet.



Secretary of State Dulles signs Unity House register.



Secretary Dulles admired Unity House in front of television, radio, press reporters.



History-making press conferences were held in balcony writing-room in administration building.



Proceeding to Executive Council meeting in balcony room.

## Penna. LGers Mobilize For Leader, Lawrence

Governor George M. Leader, candidate for U.S. Senator, and Mayor David L. Lawrence, candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, received the enthusiastic endorsement of 400 delegates ILGWU local in Pennsylvania at the special political education conference held at Unity House on Aug. 23. The endorsement resolutions were passed unanimously after the delegates heard from both candidates.

Governor Leader, who indicated that he had not yet started his official campaign for senator, confided his remarks to the record he has built up as Governor of the state during the past four years. He declared that the "succeeding administration will inherit a stronger government, a better government, and a more solvent government than that which we received in January of 1953."

### Mobilization Call

Mayor Lawrence, in addressing the enthusiastic delegates, called for "a mobilization of every Pennsylvania resource, public and private, to build more job opportunities in the state."

In presenting Leader and Lawrence to the conference, Vice Pres. David Gimpel, director of the Northeast Department, pledged an all-out effort among the ILGWU membership in the state for the election of both candidates. The 375 delegates to the conference were joined by 500 more Pennsylvania citizens in the Unity House Theatre to hear the addresses.

The conference opened with short addresses by Gimpel, Manager William Rose of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, Manager Joseph Schwartz of Knitgoods Workers Local 199; General Manager Morris Dobrow of the South Jersey Philadelphia Joint Board, and Manager Louis Bultin of the Philadelphia Joint Council. Managers of

all local affiliates present also were introduced.

The opening session was chaired by Evelyn Dobrow, executive secretary of the Political Department, representing Gus Tyler, its director. The Political Department was also represented at the conference by David Wells, assistant political director.

Following the adoption of the Leader and Lawrence endorsement resolutions, the delegates separated into workshops where the practical techniques for political action and the important issues of the campaign were discussed.

Leading the workshops were James Mahoney, political education director, Philadelphia Dress Joint Board; Al Glusman, educational director, Knitgoods Local 199; William Kattinowski, educational director, Northeast Pennsylvania locals; Bernard Adol, political education director South Jersey-Philadelphia Joint Board; Lewis Aaron, education director of the Easton District; Elwood Kreppey, political coordinator for the ILGWU in Pennsylvania.

Jim Corbett, recreational director, led the audience in songs parodying the Pennsylvania campaign and written in honor of Leader and Lawrence. Among the songs especially well received was one entitled the "Purple Pirelet Baller."

Carpentry has more apprentices than any other occupation. Approximately 3,500 carpenter, 600 millman, and 1,000 cabinetmaker apprentices were trained in the carpenter programs in 1957.

## ILQ Boosters for Leader and Lawrence



Pennsylvania Governor George M. Leader, candidate for U. S. Senator, and Pittsburgh Mayor David L. Lawrence, candidate for Governor, were greeted at union's statewide Unity House conference on political education last month by escort group of girls from every district of the state, wearing special campaign sweaters.

## Liberals Back Harriman, Set Goals N.Y. Cloak, Dress Units Spur '58 Election Fund

Launching its '58 campaign for progressive, forward-looking government in New York State and the nation, the Liberal Party convention, held in Hotel Astor on Aug. 28, adopted a platform to meet the vital issues of the day and named a slate of candidates to carry its banner in the November elections.

Headlining its state ticket again will be Governor Averell Harriman, the Democratic nominee, backed by acclamation as the party's choice for a second term in Albany.

### Running-Mates

As Harriman's running mate, the Liberal convention chose Lieut. Gov. George B. DeLoach and Controller Arthur Levitt, both Democratic nominees for re-election, and picked Richard Lipitz, former Erie County chairman of the Liberal Party, as its independent candidate for Attorney General.

For the vital U. S. Senate seat coming this year, the convention gave enthusiastic, unanimous approval to the nomination of Thomas K. Finletter, former Secretary of the Air Force. Finletter's name was placed in nomination by Murray Bark, chairman of the New York County organization, and seconded by Louis Stulberg, ILGWU executive vice president and member of the Liberal Party committee.

Later in the evening, the Democratic convention, meeting in Buffalo, finally decided on District Attorney Frank B. Hogan for the Senate post. As JUSTICE went to press, the Liberal Party was awaiting word from Mr. Finletter whether he would run.

Asserting that the "overriding



Scene at Liberal Party convention which named state ticket, adopted platform. Left to right are: Gov. David L. Lawrence, party chairman George Counts, vice chairman Alex Rose, ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini.

menace" to independence and freedom in the world today is "Boycot Imperialism." The Liberal platform declared the party "opposed to all aggression, whether direct or indirect; and all forms of genocide, whether physical or cultural."

The document assailed the Commonwealth Administration for having "written a poor record into our history."

### State Program

The platform for the "State of New York" includes provisions for the establishment of a state economic council, an action body composed of representatives of indus-

try, labor, agriculture, consumers and professional groups.

In the field of labor, the platform calls for increases in benefits under unemployment insurance, disability benefits and workers' compensation laws, as well as increases in the number of workers covered.

It calls for repeal of the Hughes-Breene amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Law, and opposes granting reductions of taxes to big business at the expense of the workers, small business and the public welfare. It is unalterably opposed to the anti-labor injunction and right-to-work laws.

With Labor Day the signal for the start of the political campaign season, earnest top officers of the New York Cloakmakers 1958 Campaign Committee, the New York Dressmakers 1958 Campaign Committee and the campaign committees of the miscellaneous New York locals are intensifying their efforts to put the drive for members' voluntary contributions way over the top.

With the New York membership being counted on for a major portion of the \$250,000 goal, these New York campaign committees are getting their far-flung activities rolling.

A letter from Indore Nagler, chairman of the Cloakmakers' 1958 Campaign Committee, to every shop chairman and chairwoman and the statement by Charles Zimmerman, chairman of the Dressmakers' 1958 Campaign Committee, underscore the determination of these groups to do even better than in former years.

Nagler's letter indicates how much it is at stake for the "union and its working people." He says "As citizens of a democratic country, we will determine whether to continue the liberal and progressive policies by our present distinguished Governor, Averell Harriman."

Zimmerman, in announcing the formation of the Dress Joint Board Campaign Committee, pledged "the fullest support we can give to making each of our members recognize the importance of this election and the importance of their voluntary dollars to put over the candidates who will mean the difference between prosperity and disaster to them."

Besides Nagler, officers of the cloak campaign committee are

Rubin Zuckerman, vice chairman, Murray Kolker, treasurer, and Heron Mendelsohn, secretary.

Serving with Zimmerman at top officer on the dress campaign committee are Luigi Antonini, vice chairman, and Nathaniel Minhoff, secretary-treasurer.

Campaign committees also are starting to get under way among all other New York ILGWU affiliates.

## LOCAL 99 MEMBERS IN CHAIN STORES GET WAGE BOOST SEPT. 1

Members of New York Local 99, Office and Distribution Employees, employed in chain stores for three months or more as of Sept. 1, become entitled to a \$2.75 weekly wage boost as of that date. Manager Shelby Appleton has announced.

Members at their jobs less than three months as of Sept. 1 will get the increase when they complete three months of employment.

The pay boost is provided for in the contract with the chains that went into effect in May 1957. The contract gave Local 99 members in the chains an immediate increase of \$4 and increased minimums.

## CUTTERS COLUMN

Cutters Pause on Labor Day  
To Tore Up Year's Advances

The past year has been a period of constructive and fruitful work in the union, despite uneven and not wholly satisfactory employment conditions, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10 stated in reviewing events of the period.

The most important single event during the past year affecting the local as well as the ILGWU was the general dress strike, he emphasized.

Severance pay funds, financed by employer payroll contributions, have been introduced during the current year in the dress, sportswear and underwear industries. Falkman pointed out.

Introduction of the "unlabeled" during the past year was another important achievement, he asserted. As of the beginning of next year, it will become effective in the New York dress, sportswear and underwear trades.

For many years, agreements in most trades have required pay for specified legal holidays. However, if they occurred on a Saturday, no payment was made. If during a week when there was less than full work, payment was made only on a pro-rata basis. In two traditional dress, sportswear and underwear trades, however, such payment has been placed on a guaranteed basis during this past year so that full payment of holidays is made regardless of when they occur, he reported.

## Raises for 8,000

Practically all of the over 8,000 cutters received increases ranging up to \$8 a week during the past year, either by renewal of contract, decision of the impartial chairman or by agreement with the union. In addition, they received over \$1 million in health and welfare benefits, about twice the annual amount distributed in 1957.

The classes in grading instituted by the local in 1955 to

LOCAL 10  
MEMBERS  
REGULAR  
MEETING

MONDAY

Sept. 22

Night after work  
MANHATTAN CENTER  
34th Street and 8th Avenue

Regular and special meeting to consider important industrial problems.

upgrade the skills of cutters and their earning ability, as well as to provide replacements of skilled mechanics lost in the garment industry by retirement and death, have been expanded. According to a recent laboring, Falkman said, 150 — or 27 per cent — of those completing the course have become graders or assistants to graders and the rest have become better mechanics in the trade.

The local has also supported worthy civil and philanthropic projects. Members of Local 10, regardless of race, color or religion, have aided Hinnatru, the labor and cooperative movement of Israel. Falkman, during the current year, has served as chairman of the American Trade Union Council for Hinnatru.

L. A. Dress, Sport Ask  
Living-Cost Pay, Label

Cost-of-living wage increases, use of the union label, and application of severance pay already won in principle are the immediate goals of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board in parleys under way with the Southern California dress, sportswear and accessories industry, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

The talks were initiated by John Ulme, manager of the Los Angeles dress and sportswear union, in a letter to the California Sportswear and Dress Association, manufacturers' organization in the three industries.

As there have been no general increases in those industries since the last dress and sportswear agreements were concluded early in 1957, the union contends that the steady rise in the cost of living justifies the demand for raises at this time.

## Severance Provides

Severance pay was incorporated into all West Coast agreements negotiated subsequently to the 1954 ILGWU convention, Otto said. He pointed out that garment unions in the Pacific Coast Region were participants in a program providing for employer contributions to cover this new gain for area garment workers.

Similar moves are proceeding regarding the union label. Since the successful establishment of the New York area dress strike, methods of applying the ILGWU

## 'Look for the Label'



Vice Pres. Julius Hochman (right), director of ILGWU's new Union Label Department, addressed Training Institute class last month on importance of union label promotion campaign. At left is Jack Sessions, executive secretary of Institute.

Midwest Seeking Free Poll  
At Monmouth Formfit Co.

The union has taken steps to obtain a new representation election in which workers at the Formfit Co. in Monmouth, Ill., will be able to vote free from coercion tactics of the employer.

According to Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region, the ILGWU has filed objections with the National Labor Relations Board against company actions which resulted in a no-union contract in polling held Aug. 12.

In asking that the NLRB set aside this election, the union cited, among other incidents, the company official's calling small groups of workers into their office to pressure them into voting against the ILGWU.

Meanwhile, the campaign at Formfit is proceeding full blast, spurred by staffers Lou Kowlesberg, Leon Sweet, Norbert Cecil and Ruth Craine.

## Dearth Deals

In Dearth, Ill. last month, Assistant Regional Director Harold

H. Grossman Dead  
'22' Business Agent

Hyman Grossman, business agent of New York Dressmakers' Local 22 died Aug. 14 at Montefiore Hospital after a brief illness. He was 59.

Grossman served the local as a member of the board since 1924 and as a business agent for the last 22 years. In addition to his regular duties, he served on many committees.

He was born in Russia and came to the United States in 1912. He soon went to work in the dress industry and became active in all the efforts of the dressmakers' to build their union.

Local Manager Israel Blewstein said, "Grossman's passing is a blow to the local. He was a loyal, conscientious officer of the union. He will be missed not only by his own district, but by the union as a whole."

Grossman is survived by his wife, Hilda.

N'EAST HELP RUSHED  
TO MILFORD MEMBER  
FIRE LEFT HOMELESS

Union assistance was rushed to the scene recently as a raging fire in Milford, Mass., destroyed the six-room apartment of ILGWU member Donald Pontonico, 40, and her five children, just two months after the family had moved into it.

Mrs. Pontonico was working at the Mutual Sportswear factory and two of the children were in the house when the fire occurred. The elder girl, Donna, managed to escape by running down the stairs carrying her baby sister in her arms.

Left homeless and without a cent of insurance on the ravaged furnishings and clothing in the apartment, the Pontonicos were quickly assured of insurance on the way.

Less than three hours after the fire, Mary Levin, manager of the Northeast Department's Northeast

UNITY HOUSE FETE  
TO SALUTE ANTONINI  
ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

The entire membership of the ILGWU joins the 3,000 members of New York Italian Dressmakers' Local 80 this month in saluting First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Born on Sept. 11, 1883, Antonini arrived in the United States 25 years later. He joined the ILGWU in 1913 and presently branches active in the Italian Branch of Local 25, serving as editor of the branch's newspaper, L'Operaio. In 1918, he helped found Local 80 and has been its general secretary ever since.

Members of the Italian dressmakers' local will celebrate Antonini's birthday at Unity House, the union's headquarters in Forest Park, Fla., during the weekend of Sept. 5. Among the guests will be the president at the special event, honoring Antonini as he reaches the "three-score mark," will be Pres. David Dubinsky, who will speak in behalf of the entire union.

Local 80's regular radio program on Saturday, Sept. 6, will also mark the occasion.

UPPER SOUTH PUSHES  
PAY BOOSTS DESPITE  
STALLS BY RUTLEDGE

Demands for wage increase at four Upper South department jobs based on a 7.6 per cent rise in the cost of living since 1956, are meeting stiff resistance from the firms at the bargaining table, reports Vice Pres. Angela Biamonte, department manager.

Nevertheless, three of the concerns involved are continuing to negotiate in good faith. However, at the fourth company, Rutledge Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, it's another story.

At Rutledge, where a first union shop agreement was signed in 1953 after a long struggle for union recognition, management again, as in previous instances, pulled out the old discrimination stunt—something it tries every time the union seeks to win wage gains or other improvements for the workers. This latest attempt was even a greater farce than the other times it was tried.

The union, far from being daunted by the discrimination tactics, is pressing ahead vigorously for a cost-of-living wage adjustment, based on the wage-propping clause obtained in the 1956 contract with Rutledge. The contract specifies that arbitration is mandatory when negotiations fail.

Accordingly, the union has asked the American Arbitration Association to promulgate an arbiter to hear the case and render a decision on the union's demand. The AAA was scheduled to name the arbitrator on Aug. 15, but after a hearing by the company counsel, a notoriously anti-union attorney.

In a typical stalling tactic, the company attorney immediately sought to bar the arbitration, claiming that the union's demand was not an arbitration.

Despite these attempts at delay and confusion, it is expected that an arbitrator will be named shortly, and that after a hearing, the ruling on the union's fair demand for pay increases to Rutledge workers.

The first crafts to establish their own union organizations were carpenters, shoemakers and printers. The first union was formed in 1781 in Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

New England District, dispatched Business Agent Harrold Good to Milford with money for the family, and arrangements were made for clearing the children from the home. Contributions were obtained by collections in garment shops.

ANNOUNCE WINNERS  
OF 10 SCHOLARSHIPS

(Continued from Page 3)  
acting as technical consultant to the committee.

## Scanning the Records

With the committee met on June 11 it had before it the record of the top 30 applicants for the scholarships. The records contained not only the scores made by applicants on the standard College Scholarship Aptitude Test, but also included records of school records, personality profiles, and information pertaining to the rank in standing in the graduating class.

Nowhere in the data considered by the committee was there information pertaining to racial or national origin. The committee, with its chairman, met with its members and officers of the union participating, set its own rules of procedure and selection, similar to those followed by colleges in making their own choice of entrants.

No consideration was given to religious factors, Scholarship and pension, rather than need, was the paramount factor. The committee also decided to make no award to applicants who have already won scholarships covering his financial needs.

The committee of the factors to be considered within these set rules prolonged the task of the committee, which started on its work through the summer. The ten winners are from the original group of 30 applicants with which the committee began its work.

The annual awards of ten scholarships means that about three years from now will be the winners of the U. S. and Canada, 40 young men and women whose education is being financed in part by the ILGWU.

MAP FALL EDUCATION  
ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

With autumn just a few weeks off, Education Secretary Pamela Colm reports plans are well under way for a fall program of educational and recreational activities for New York area ILGWUers.

Preparations are being made for a thought-provoking series of discussions to be held at both Hunter College and Twelfth High School, as well as visits to the United Nations and various other points of interest.

Also planned for ILGWU members is a major parent discussion featuring several well-known authorities on the subject of "Adult Education on Television."

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

## WHO KILLED THE BILL?

THE 85TH CONGRESS has adjourned without passing a labor reform bill. The alarms were sounded for nothing; the lengthy Senate hearings on improper practices by labor or management have been wasted time. The Kennedy-Ives bill resulting from those hearings has been killed. The question is why—and by whom.

Despite attempts to create a contrary impression in the minds of Americans, it was not killed by organized labor. In the first hours of its meetings at Unity House last month, the AFL-CIO Executive Council dispatched a wired message urging House members to pass the bill in which, even though "it is not perfect, the good outweighs the bad."

But politics outweighed everything else. The bill went down to defeat, with Republicans voting more than three to one against it and Democrats voting about two and one-half to one in its favor.

The Secretary of Labor, chief spokesman for the Eisenhower Administration on labor matters, did his part to kill the bill by branding it a bad one. His action was the cue for its defeat. In reviewing the record of the adjourned Congress, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that "the combined opposition of the business groups and the Administration was apparently too difficult to overcome." The country and a labor movement seeking to clean its own ranks are left with no legislated help.

The business groups were particularly peeved with the bill because they felt it didn't go far enough in punishing labor. They had hoped for legislation with which they could smash union security measures and labor standards. Unable to get it, they preferred no legislation, and another try with the next Congress.

In this way, they have preserved wrong-doing by corrupt unions as an issue for themselves and the Administration. What is less known is that by knifing the Kennedy-Ives bill, the bigwigs of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce have also knocked off a provision of the bill which would have required bosses to report any expenditure of more than \$5,000 paid to investigators, informants (labor spies) and fixers (bribe givers).

The President joined the businessmen in charging that the bill would have weakened the Taft-Hartley Act. But what the bill provided was modifications of Taft-Hartley provisions which the President himself, as a candidate seeking votes, had called union-busting and which he promised to ditch.

IN SHARP CONTRAST to the political cynicism behind the murder of the Kennedy-Ives bill are the unequivocal actions taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Unity House meeting.

The council barred all alliances and agreements, formal or informal, between corrupt Teamster leaders and AFL-CIO affiliates. It widened and intensified its anti-corruption drive by calling on a number of affiliates to report to its next meeting on what clean-up actions they have taken.

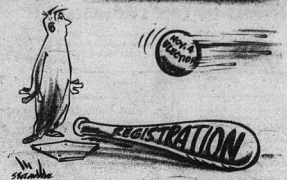
The power and the strength, the dignity and the dedication of the decisions of the AFL-CIO under the leadership of George Meany is measured by these decisions. No employer group would dare to think of undertaking a similar clean-up drive in its own ranks. Few politicians would care to consider establishing the same high standards of ethical conduct and purpose in political life.

Yet, the hue and cry against the trade unions may be expected to grow louder and more frantic as the political season warms up. The "labor issue" will be built up. But those concerned with genuine labor reform rather than with political capital will remember that, as the New York Times pointed out editorially: "So far the Federation has given an impressive record of performance in the elimination of labor union abuses. It magnifies by contrast the dismal failure of Congress to do what it should have done in the way of remedial legislation."

## "The Long and Short of It"



## "Don't Just Stand There!"



## Labor and Education

By  
**George Meany**

Excerpt from Labor Day message by the president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

ON Labor Day 1958, as we give thanks for those gains we have made, we are most acutely aware of the unresolved problems of our time—those needs of the American people which still have not been met.

None looms larger on this last holiday of the summer of 1958 than the problem of education in the United States. It is all the more pressing in view of the significant Russian advances we have only recently learned. In just a few days, America's children will be going back to school. Some will be heading for modern buildings, with average-size classes and good, well-trained, well-paid teachers.

They unfortunately will be all too few. Literally hundreds of thousands of America's children will be marching into ancient, dilapidated schools—some of them actual firetraps. They will be headed for classrooms that are dark and dingy and overcrowded. They will be going to school on split shifts and their teachers will be overworked, over-tired, harassed and underpaid.

WE in labor believe that an informed and enlightened people can best govern themselves; thus there must be opportunity for free and universal education. That is an essential ingredient for a democratic system of government. It is an ingredient that is being diluted by the current shortage of classrooms.

How bad is that shortage? Estimates of the United States Office of Education show that as of this moment there is a need for 44,000 new classrooms—just to take care of higher enrollments for the current school year.

In the next five years, there will be a need for about 222,000 classrooms to accommodate higher enrollment alone. And a year ago, we were already short 142,300 classrooms.

In addition, each year there is a need of from 14,000 to 20,000 new classrooms simply to replace those which become obsolete, outmoded or downright dangerous.

A FEDERAL school construction program put into effect as fast as the law will allow could be a powerful tool for putting America back to work. The cure for our recession is a prompt and sustained increase in the purchasing power of our people.

A broad program of school construction

and the production of materials that would be necessary for such building, would be an important step in overcoming our national economic ills.

Nor can we overlook the question of teachers' salaries. In the United States, the average income of teachers in 1957 was \$4,330. Assuming that teachers work six hours a day for 190 school-year days, their average pay per student in a class of 35 is less than 11 cents an hour.

These facts speak for themselves. We are not properly compensating good teachers. Salary improvements would be a signal that we recognize the worth and importance of our teachers. It would keep good teachers in our school systems.

A THIRD phase of our educational problem that deeply concerns organized labor is the monumental waste of talent in the tens of thousands of qualified young students whose education ends before college primarily because of lack of financial means.

It has been determined that each year some 60,000 to 100,000 high school graduates from the top 30 per cent of their class do not continue their education into college—just for financial reasons.

Federally-financed scholarships for college study would be a long step forward toward a stronger democracy and would show the world that, in America, opportunities are truly equal.

We agree that there is a tremendous need for scientists and mathematicians and foreign language experts, but who can argue that they are more important to the national interest than social scientists, politicians, artists, or lawyers, doctors, economists, historians, journalists?

LABOR is likewise convinced that, in our efforts to solve America's educational problem, there is no place for schools which bar children because of race. The segregated school poses an artificial barrier to our nation's progress in education. In conformity with the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court this barrier to equality and democracy must be removed.

Can we afford to deny our children their right to a better education?

American labor says "No." And on this Labor Day we pledge ourselves to an unrelenting drive for better schools for a better America.